Review Sheet- Unit Test Mr. Balazs, Western Civilization I

In addition to completing the handouts previously provided and the maps, while you will not have to know specific dates, you will have to know general dates, and be able to place events in order. For example:

**Place the following 7 Roman leaders in order of first to last**

**a. Nero b. Marcus Aurelius c. Constantine d. Diocletian e. Theodisius f. Diocletian g. Hadrian**

**A- Nero- 60s Persecuted Christians, Rome Burned, Bad emperor**

**B- Hadrian- early 100s, Good Emperor, expanded Rome’s boundaries, Roman Empire hit its geographic peak**

**C- Marcus Aurelius- 162-180, Last Emperor of the Pax Romano , Wrote Meditations, his take on Stoicism, Good Emperor, fought the Barbarians along the Rhine River**

**D- Diocletian- See homework 7-4, Divided Government, established Byzantium as 2nd Capital, many other things too:)**

**E- Constantine- see homework 7-4 Moved capital to Byzantium renamed Constantinople, passed Edict of Milan tolerating Christianity, involved in streamlining ideas of Christianity,.**

**F- Theodosius- Christianity becomes State Religion (395 AD)**

**G- Romulus Augustulus- Last Emperor in Rome- Rome falls 476 AD to Goths(Odaecar)**

How did Trade influence Roman Society and how did Roman Society effect the Colonies?

Brought prosperity and Roman influence throughout the area, helped make Latin in the West and Greek in the East the primary languages- uniform language

Citizenship in the Colonies- Expanded the opportunities for a conquered area to become Roman and assimilate, helped foster the Pax Romana

Government Policy and Augustus’ attempts to restore morality- 1st handout on Rome- Power, Power Power, Augustus’ attempt some more successful than others to return stability and prosperity to rome, ie. expanding and improving civil service, infrastructure, improvements, economic improvements, passing laws to raise birth rate and restore religion and morality to Rome

Barter v. Currency- Problem of double coincidence of wants. Advantages of a good currency, transportable, divisible, storer of value, helps establish a “value”,. Must be in adequate supply, little intrinsic value, and not easy to duplicate

Arch- Structural support (engineering feat) that allowed sturdy bridges, aqueducts and buidings. Also aesthetically pleasing

Aqueducts- carried water

Bad Emperors- See homework 7.2- Born into Emperor, unstable and weak, led to problems (during period Pax Romana period). Most infamous, Nero and Caligula

Burning of Rome- 66 AD- Nero, unclear who caused it , some think Nero himself, He blamed Christians including Peter and Paul who were Martyred

Collosseum - Built 1st century AD to give Proletariat an outlet, Architectural wonder, arenas were built throughout the Empire to entertain and pacify

Good Emperors- 96-180, includes Trajan, Hadrian and Marcus Aurelius- all adopted, brought stability to the Empire

Hadrian’s Wall- furthest North- England- 117 AD

Marcus Aurelius- see above

Problems of Succession after the Republic ends- No clear mechanism- Birth, adoption, praetorian guard, senate

Praetorian Guard- palace guard

Stoicism- Greek Philosophy popular in Rome, especially by Marcus Aurelius, ability to set aside one’s emotions to make decisions

Epicureanism - Greek Philosophy , popular in Rome, initially about gaining a sense of equillibrium and moderation, later an excuse to party

Greco-Roman Culture (understand the term “cultural diffusion”)- see earlier homeworks

Roman Gods - adopted from Greek Gods

Mithraism- Persian religion popular in Roman Empire, had some similarities in a superficial way to other religions like Christianity, baptisim, rebirth, sun God, december 25

Monotheism- a religion with one God, Judaism and Christianity are both monotheistic and ran into trouble when their laws would not allow them to recognize the Emperor and other Roman Gods as well

Judaism- founded by Abraham, early Monotheistic religion, Judea and Palestine, guided by the Torah- first 5 chapters of the Old Testament, laws included Ten Commandments,, prophet Moses

1st Temple/2nd Temple- Primary meeting and religious area, destroyed in the 6th Century BC and restored later destroyed by Romans, today only the Western Wall exists

Last Revolt, 70 A.D. And Jerusalem- Roman persecution and occupation of Judea and Palestine.

Diaspora- When a group of people is forced from their homeland and dispersed . Jews were kicked out of their homeland in 133 CE, Some call slavery the African diaspora

Zealots- Jewish Group that rather than giving up to Romans at Masada . Today Zealot means a person who is passionately tied to their religion/ideology

Jesus- For some God on earth, born to Mary, he was known as Jesus of Nazareth, Jew whos teaching gave rise to the Cult of Jesus, later known as Christianity . His teachings are part of the Gospels, New Testament He was crucifid by the Romans and followers believe he was resurrected and returned to God. The central message of Christianity is love

Crucifixion- means of execution of non-citizens in the Roman Empire- particlularly cruel

Paul- Saul, became a follower of cult of Jesus following an epiphany, he travelled throughout the Empre and sent lettters (Epistles) outlining the meaning and practices of Christianity- those letters are the oldest writings of the New Testament

Peter- Apostle, he was “chosen” by Jesus to be the rock of the new Church. Later Martyred in Rome,. He’s also known as the first Bishop of Rome and the first Pope

How did Paul influence Christianity (travels, open to non-jews, letters)? Pax Romana and Paul teamed up to allow Christianity to develop uniform practices . Paul also opened the new religion to non-Jews.

Epistles- Writings/letters of Paul

Apostles- Followers of Jesus- who spread the word

Gospels- literallythe Good News, written between 70 and 130 AD became the first four chapters of the New Testament. They explain Jesus’ teachings

Matthew, Mark, Luke and John- first four chapters of the New Testament

Martyrs- those willing to die for their faith

What groups were attracted to Christianity and why? Women- church banned infanticide a common practice within Rome, others were poor, church supported many charitable enterprises, wealthy who found the hedonistic life spiritually empty

Constantine- Emporer early 4th Century- see above and homework Religions and 7-4

Edict of Milan- tolerated Christianity- issued by Constantine

Battle of Milvian Bridge- Battle Constantine won that allowed him to become Emporer, later he claimed that he put crosses on his soldiers shields after a dream of same, This helped make the Cross and Christianity a unifying force in the Empire

Diocletian (Division of the Empire) and other accomplishments- See homeowork 7.4

**3rd Century problems in Rome- see homework 7-4 and Religions,**

**-** instability, economic problems, poor harvests, weak rules on succession, raids by Barbarians

Western and Eastern Roman Empire- Division of the Empire

Byzantium- Wealthier and easier to Protect area- became a 2nd Capital under Diocletian and sole capilal under Constantine

Benefits of moving Byzantium/Constantinople to the East as opposed to keeping it in Rome? see homework 7.4

Mercenaries and Barbarians- Why did the Rome need mercenaries and what was the relationship of the Barbarians and the mercenaries,, Few were willing to serve, Romans paid $ to Barbarians to serve but also paid $ for them not to raid

Groups that attacked the Empire- Goths, Vandals, Saxons, Huns, Persians

Attila and the Huns- 451 threatened Rome, Pope Leo I, went out and solidified the position of Pope as a government leader having persuaded Attilla to not invade. This showed the secular power of the Church

Barbarians, Vandals, Franks, Ostrogoths, Visigoths (see above) - all non-Romans were Barbarians

Theodisius- 395 AD- made Christianity the State religion. Others were now persecuted

Odaecer- Goth who defeated Romulus Augustulus- took control of Rome

476 A.D./CE- Fall of Rome. Last century saw several raids (see timeline 7.4- NOTE EAST DOES NOT FALL FOR CLOSE TO ANOTHER 1000 YEARS!

**REVIEW YOUR HOMEWORK, NOTES AND POWERPOINTS!**

The Test on Rome will be approximately 30 Multiple Choice questions, plus matching and Short Answer questions